

The Standard.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

An Independent Newspaper, published every evening except Sunday, without a muzzle or a club.

IRON WORKS FOR THIS CITY

For two months past the Standard has kept in touch with the men who have been laying the foundation of a big iron industry in Ogden, and yesterday was able to announce the details of plans which are to give to this city another manufacturing plant where a large force of men will find steady employment.

These factories are to make Ogden the great manufacturing center of the intermountain country. They differ from skyscrapers in that when completed they go on giving employment and they help maintain the dinner bucket brigade, which is essential to a city's permanent growth.

These iron works are planned to be something more than a foundry or repair shop. They are being equipped to construct machinery for sugar plants and the mining industry and will contain the most modern cupolas, boring mills and lathes, with electric cranes and other laboring appliances to be found in any similar establishment in the United States.

The industry has vast possibilities and may be expanded so as to give employment to several hundred men. Starting with 75 employees, the plant immediately will take rank with the other city builders which have caused Governor Wm. Spry, on more than one occasion, to refer to Ogden as the factory town of Utah.

Looking back a few years, one realizes to what extent Ogden has grown in manufacturing. There has been expansion in every direction and many new industries have been established.

WHAT IT COSTS TO GO TO LAW

Going to law is a most expensive necessity when one is driven to that extreme. A good illustration of the cost of litigation is presented by a coast paper in a review of the Western Pacific case.

The legal fees in the Western Pacific receivership case," says the paper, "reduced as they were from the original high estimates, show that no risks are being taken of getting the railroads tied up by a lawyers' strike. Omitting the receivers' and trustees' fees, the legal expenses allowed in the Western Pacific case amounted to \$151,000. This was paid to lawyers for finding out what the law was and calling the court's attention to it. The receivers' and trustees' fees, which represented a service more distinctly visible to the layman, bring the grand total of legalistic expenses to more than a quarter of a million dollars. This sum is equal to the average net income, as given in the latest available statistics, on eighty miles of a typical American railroad. That is, the legal knowledge of the lawyers in the Western Pacific case was considered to balance the value of eighty miles of track, plus the rolling stock used thereon, plus the strength, skill and executive ability

of the men employed thereon. At the average capitalization of \$80,000 a mile eighty miles of railroad are worth about \$6,400,000, and so it must appear that the legal information and natural genius of the lawyers in the Western Pacific case was also considered to be worth \$6,400,000.

"Of course, it is not fair for the layman, ignorant of the difficulty of reading and remembering law, and of working up a good practice, to sneer and jeer at these statistics. Perhaps the man who has learned law and is able to put it to good strategic use is actually worth several times what is paid to the ordinary doctor, clergyman and engineer, and many times what is paid to skilled labor. Perhaps there actually is more social service in interpreting stupid legislation than in building a bridge, leading an orchestra, writing a great novel, or fixing leaky plumbing. But why should the law be so constructed that no one but a highly trained expert can understand it? Why should we have a bankruptcy code so involved that, as in the Western Pacific case, it takes six million dollars worth of lawyers to dig out the meaning of it? Why, even after all that expense, should the procedure be such that as to give the victory to the cleverest lawyer, not to the one whose cause is most just? The ignorant layman, naturally suspicious of what he does not understand, is tempted to look on some great lawsuits as contests for fees between clever lawyers. Why use a government for that? Why not go down an alley and flip coins?"

WHAT DRAINAGE AND SUGAR BEETS CAN DO.

At \$5.50 a ton, the beet crop this year in the Ogden district will bring the farmers \$660,000. This is based on an estimated production of 120,000 tons.

Notwithstanding the cutting off of large areas from the Ogden district, first by the Layton and then the Brigham City factories, the tonnage tributary to the Amalgamated factory has increased this year over the highest record in the past, and, though the Wilson Lane factory is being doubled in capacity, the plant will be kept running until well into the winter.

The sugar industry is a very important one for Ogden and, by the working out of the drainage plans of the Weber County Farm bureau, might be greatly enlarged, as there are 45,000 acres of land awaiting cultivation that are now water-logged or rendered useless by salt or alkali forming on the surface.

In presenting a statement of what could be done by drainage, the Farm Bureau officials have made the following figures:

The productive agricultural land in this county consists of 45,000 acres. Another 45,000 acres of first class agricultural land could be added, by removing the excess water by drainage. These lands are not so impregnated with alkali or other minerals but that their productivity is certain after they are drained. A large proportion of the area was at one time farmed, but by the abuse of irrigation the water table has been raised to the extent that field crops could not survive. As a result, these one-time productive fields have been turned into pastures, supporting a few dairy cows.

Of this 45,000 acres, 14,000 lies in the Roy, Hooper, Kanab, districts; 27,000 acres lies partly within the limits of Ogden City, extending through West Weber, Marriott, Plain City, Slatterville to Warren; 3,000 acres lies in the Pleasant View and North Ogden district, and 1,000 acres in Ogden Valley.

Our present agricultural income could be doubled by bringing back these lands to their former productivity. The estimated cost of draining these tracts based on the cost for the Hooper district, figured by United States Drainage Engineer W. N. Hall, would be \$600,000.

Three more sugar factories could be supplied with beets, if this land were reclaimed.

Those interested in the reclamation project, claim the water developed would be sufficient to irrigate a very big percentage of the drainage area. At present certain districts, by an exchange of water, utilizing the flow of drainage pipes, are made independent of all other means of water supply. Thus, not only is the way provided by drainage for the obtaining of large areas of fertile ground, but the water problem is in part solved.

TUNNEL UNDER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

More than one engineer of international ability has pointed out the feasibility of a tunnel under the English channel, connecting England and France. The scheme has been treated as somewhat visionary, but since the war a distinguished French engineer has given to the project his approval and has shown it can be constructed at a cost only one-third that of the Panama canal. His estimates are:

"The tunnel will cost 16,000,000 pounds, half of which would be borne by England and half by France. Each country would bore one-half of the tunnel. Well, Britain is spending just now 6,000,000 pounds per day and France 4,000,000 pounds so that two days' war-time expenditure of both countries would more than cover the cost of making the tunnel. It is proposed to make two tunnels, one for traffic from France to England, another for traffic from England to

France. Some people seem to think a cross-channel might be a danger, because it might fall into the hands of the enemy. To capture the French end would not be an easy task. The mouth of the tunnel on French soil would be ten miles from the coast, and in order to reach it the enemy would have to capture Calais, and negotiate three intervening hills of an average height of 150 feet.

"The tunnel on the French side would begin its journey under sea at Sangatte. In my belief it would be impossible for an enemy to reach the mouth of the tunnel and get at the electric plant. The motive power could be instantly suppressed and the tunnel immediately rendered useless by filling it with poisonous gas.

"One can hardly exaggerate the services the tunnel would have rendered to England and France had it been in existence when hostilities broke out. During the twenty hours of daily use (for four hours must be deducted out of the twenty-four for upkeep and repairs, etc.) between 100 and 120 trains could have been sent in each direction. At 500 tons per train, that represents 50,000 to 60,000 tons a day each way—much more than is necessary.

"Apart from the diminution in delay, risks, losses, and difficulties of every nature, the British fleet would have been liberated from one of the heaviest parts of its task and free to serve the cause of the allies in other directions."

NOTICE

To Whom It May Concern:—Notice is hereby given, that I, the undersigned, and my wife, Mary A. Lee, have had a property right settlement and henceforth I will not be held personally, or otherwise, responsible for any bills or debts contracted by my said wife, Mary A. Lee.

J. C. LEE.
Dated August 29, 1916.—Advertisement.

HUGHES CONTINUES POLICY OF ATTACK

Emporia, Kansas, Sept. 1.—Charles E. Hughes today charged the present administration with being the most extravagant in the history of the United States. In a brief address from the rear platform of his car at Ellsworth, the nominee said:

"I understand from high authority that we shall have in present appropriations outside of preparedness and all increased appropriations for army and navy and fortifications—outside of all those—the appropriations will exceed by \$150,000,000 the appropriation of any other Congress in times of hostilities and even exceed the appropriations we had in the civil war."

WILSON LEAVES FOR HIS SUMMER HOME

Washington, Sept. 1.—President Wilson left here this afternoon for the summer White House, Shadow Lawn, at Long Branch, N. J., where he will be formally notified tomorrow of his re-nomination. Mrs. Wilson and a large force of clerks accompanied the president.

Arrangements were made at the White House for sending to Shadow Lawn by special messenger the bill to meet the threatened railroad strike as soon as it is possible.

Leaving Long Branch tomorrow night President Wilson expects to arrive in Washington early Sunday, stay there three hours and then depart for Hodgenville, Ky., where on Monday he will accept the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln for the nation.

PRICES GO UP ON STRIKE THREAT

New York Consumers Get Bitter Foretaste of What Might Result.

New York, Sept. 1.—The ultimate consumer got a bitter foretaste of a railway strike conditions from a sharp advance in prices of food. Dealers attributed the raise to embargoes on perishable products put into effect last night and prospects of a serious shortage if the strike is called.

Graded produce advanced ten percent and dairy products reached new high records. Butter went to 35 cents a pound, 7-14 cents above the quotation of last year at this time, and the highest price in the last 25 years. The wholesale price of eggs of the class most generally used reached 35 cents. Poultry went from 18 to 25 cents a pound. Wholesale meat dealers in New York advanced prices half a cent a pound and predicted a further rise.

The New York City authorities are considering means to check exorbitant price raising, although doubt exists as to their legal rights in this respect.

CHILD LABOR BILL BECOMES A LAW

President Wilson Attaches Signature to Measure Passed by Congress.

Washington, Sept. 1.—President Wilson today signed the child labor bill. The ceremony was witnessed by Secretary Wilson, Secretary Robinson, Representative Keating, Julia Rop, chief of the children's bureau of the labor department and a large group of men and women interested in the legislation.

"I want to say that with real emotion I sign this bill," the president said, "because I know how long the struggle has been to secure legislation of this sort and what it is going to mean to the health and vigor of the country and also to the happiness of those whom it affects. It is with genuine pride that I play my part in completing this legislation. I congratulate the country and felicitate myself."

WORLD'S MARKETS

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—Likelihood that the railroad strike would be called off had a bullish effect on wheat. Active buying in which some of the largest houses took a leading part, sent prices rapidly upward almost as soon as trading began. Liverpool reports of a scarcity of offerings and of poor grading of Canadian arrivals tended further to lift the market here.

The opening, which ranged from 33-4c off to 33-4c advance, with September at \$1.43-1-4 to \$1.46, and December at \$1.46-3-4 to \$1.47-1-2, was followed by substantial additional gains.

Later a decided reaction took place owing largely to nervousness on the part of many traders that some hitch



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Also Round Steak, the lb 15c

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Butter, the lb. . . 35c

SPECIAL

Utah Full Cream

Cheese, the lb. . 20c

Bulk Peanut Butter,

the lb. 15c

Bananas, the doz. 20c

Fresh Halibut, the lb. 17½c

Fresh Salmon, the lb. 17½c

Silver Shield, 800 at 28, 29 1-2.

Bank Stocks.

Barnes Banking, \$200 bid.

Davis County, \$290 bid.

First National, Layton, \$150 bid.

Industrial Stocks:

Beneficial Life, \$198 bid.

Cement Securities, \$99 bid; \$100.50 asked.

\$100.60 asked.

Commercial National, \$400 bid.

Deseret National, \$307.50 bid; \$315 asked.

Desert Savings, \$1000 bid.

Farmer & Stockgrowers, \$83 bid; \$85 asked.

First National, Ogden, \$420 bid.

First National, Logan, \$195 bid.

First National, Brigham, \$300 bid.

Ogden Savings bank.

Ogden State bank, \$422 bid.

State Bank Brigham City, \$225 bid.

Security State, \$140 bid; \$145 asked.

Salt Lake Security and Trust, \$118 asked.

Utah State National, \$212 bid; \$216 asked.

Zion's Savings Bank & Trust, \$423 bid.

Industrial Stocks.

Con. Wagon, \$107 bid; \$108 asked.

Z. C. M. L. \$390 bid; \$395 asked.

Layton Sugar, \$130 bid.

Intermountain Life, \$13.55 bid.

Mountain States Telephone, \$111 bid; \$112 asked.

Con Life Ins., \$97 bid.

Inland Crystal Salt, \$95 bid.

H. J. Grant & Co., \$27.25 bid.

Hotel Utah Op. Co., \$125 bid.

Guardian C. & Co., \$15.55 bid.

Home Fire Ins., \$307 bid; \$310 asked.

Utah Fire Clay, \$71 bid; \$72 asked.

Utah Savings & Trust, \$95 asked.

Thatcher Bros., Logan, \$170 bid.

Ever Fresh Food Co., \$10 asked.

Utah-Idaho Sugar, \$18.50 bid; \$18.65 asked.

Utah Power & Light, \$101 asked.

Amalgamated Sugar, \$185 bid; \$195 asked.

Utah Cereal, \$95 asked.

Lion Coal, \$65 bid; \$68.50 asked.

Murphy Groc. Co., \$96 asked.

There's Safety For Your Family

When you buy meats that have been carefully inspected by United States officials, that have been passed by these government experts and have been declared free from disease, absolutely sound and wholesome, then you are providing protection for the health of your entire family. Buy these

U. S. INSPECTED MEATS

Do you realize that some meats sold on the Ogden market are from diseased cattle and hogs, that they come from places that do not hold to the highest standard of sanitation? Avoid this condition, this possibility of securing unwholesome meats, by demanding that your butcher sell you only U. S. Inspected Meats and be sure that your butcher shows you the U. S. Inspection Stamp—in that way you can be certain that you are taking advantage of the government's effort to protect the health of your family.

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TRAIN MEN ATTENTION

Strike or no strike, we are with you. Here is our opinion of you: If you are the best paid workmen, you earn it, or you would not get it. As a class of workers you are by yourself, no comparison with others, only contrast, of the most sober, most industrious, most intelligent and better educated than the average; therefore, best able to judge what you are entitled to. The railroad companies insist on, and your work demands physical and mental perfection,—no dubs can run trains—you have to be on the job in all kinds of weather, never know when you come or go, and you must be busy every minute a wheel turns and mostly when they don't, as you not only work under the strictest rules but also live under them. With best wishes for you all and success,

THE SMITH MEAT AND GROCERY

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E. M. F. 30\$225

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"SHE'S JEALOUS," HE SAYS; "SO'S HE," SAYS BABETTE; NOW ROMANCE'S BUSTED



Miss Babette Beryl Buchanan.

Too much jealousy and too much independence spoiled love's young romance when Miss Babette Buchanan told Gerald Vincent Caswell, both of Chicago, that "it was all over." "He looked like a monkey when he got mad," said Babette, "and he got mad three times a day. He was so terribly jealous." "I am glad it's all over," said Gerald. "I haven't looked at any other girl for two years. I like 'em all. And she'd better return my letters." Both declare they are perfectly happy.

UTAH STOCKS

Summary of the local market, September 1, 1916:

The trading this morning on the local mining exchange was very quiet with no features. Big Four Exploration sold at 98 cents. Keystone was heavily traded in at 3-4 cents. Iron Blossom sold at \$1.50. New Quincy was weaker and sold at 21 cents. Silver King Con. was strong at \$1.50. South Hecla sold off to \$1.75, and Silver Coalition was steady at \$2.35.

Quotations furnished over the private wire of J. A. Hogle & Co. brokers, 2438 Washington avenue:

Big Four, 100 at 98.

Beaver Copper, 2,500 at 01-1-2.

Keystone, 200 at 58; 100 at 59.

Lehi Tintic, 6,000 at 3-4.

May Day, 2,500 at 10.

New Quincy, 1,000 at 21; 500 at 21-1-2.

O. K. Silver, 2,000 at 50.

Pioche Bristol, 2,000 at 02-3-4.

Plutus, 3,500 at 15-1-2.

Silver King Coalition, 100 at \$2.50.

South Hecla, 200 at \$1.75.

Zuma, 1,000 at 03.

Open Board.

Albion, 500 at 10-1-2.

Alta Germania, 2,000 at 04-3-4, 05.

Beaver Copper, 2,000 at 01-1-2.

Croft, 1,000 at 03-1-2.

Daily Judge, 60 at \$8.00.

Iron Blossom, 500 at \$1.50.

Silver King Coalition, 100 at \$2.95.

South Hecla, 50 at \$1.75.